



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 13, 1930

WHY THE YELLOW DOG IS YELLOW
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
SUNDAY CLOSING
THE WORKERS' QUESTION
SNEAKERS SCHEMING

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1930

No. 19

WHY THE YELLOW DOG IS YELLOW

The Third of a Series of Selected Extracts.

PART II.

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York Said:

It is extraordinarily simple and easy to insert yellow-dog contracts into terms of employment. If employers should be foolish enough to use them, and the courts should enforce them by injunction, then the well-organized, responsible trade unionism we have known is doomed. Only underground, rebellious, revolutionary, secret association will flourish in its place. The injunction will silence the voice of every responsible union organizer. But the underground revolutionist who pays little attention to law and less to injunctions will flourish like a green bay tree.

Requires No Lawyer.

These are considerations which appeal to the lay mind as well as to the professional. One need not have read Blackstone to understand that there is something inherently unfair in such an arrangement. No acquaintance with Supreme Court decisions is necessary to understand the probable effects of such a regime upon the future of industrial relationship. Nor is it necessary for us to consider at this time whether an employer may insist that only unorganized labor shall be employed in his plant.

For purposes of present discussion it is sufficient to inquire whether, if he so insists, he must educate his employees to be satisfied with his terms or whether the courts will render him immune from the flow of ideas and the current of world discussion and the persuasion of workmen that in union lies their salvation.

Does the fact that an employer hangs a sign on his factory gate, "No union men wanted here," at once call into play all the force and all the power of the equity courts of the nation exerted in their full strength to silence everyone who would tell any of his employees that unionism is worth while? The citizen untrained in the law will naturally draw his own analogies. He will ask: "Would the courts be equally solicitous to protect the man who insisted that only the heathen could work in his plant? Would a court enjoin a missionary from preaching the Gospel to his employees? And suppose that he employed only Republicans in his plant? Would a court of equity enjoin a Democrat from electioneering among the employees? Or suppose that the employer insisted upon unmarried men in his plant, would the court restrain the clergyman's blessing upon a marriage vow?" Of course, none of these would be enjoined, but under identical conditions the effort of men to organize to better their conditions of employment was balked by Judge Parker's injunction.

To the worker organization means bargaining power, security, self-respect. So long as he continues unorganized he must accept terms of employment just as they are as tendered. It is only through organization that he achieves the power to withhold that which he sells. The arrangement known as the anti-union or yellow-dog contract is ordinarily an undertaking on the part of the employee that he will continue to remain in the same helpless condition which compelled him to make the yellow-dog promise in the first instance. Is it good social policy to give full play to a device to accomplish that which medievalism accomplished through class stratification? Is it sound American

practice to permit that system to be reproduced on this continent? Already in the mining towns of West Virginia the employer owns the miner's home, from which a court of equity will, at the operator's request, expel him. The employer owns the worker's city, his school, his church. Is he also to own and control his power of speech and association?

Cites Notable Opinions.

These briefly are the terms of the anti-union contract, the way in which it is made, the purposes for which it is entered into, the effects which it is likely to have, and the questions which it raises.

The following is what Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, well-known professor of economics of Columbia University, said in reference to the anti-union promises:

"... The world has not yet succeeded in finding a solution for the so-called labor problem. Whatever that solution may be, both history and philosophy conspire to advise against the adoption of any policy which will render the solution more difficult and perhaps impossible. The conditions of this contract seem to the affiant clearly to fall within the latter category. The affiant would therefore strongly urge that the court withhold its approval from such a reversal of public policy which certainly presents no clear advantages and which contains such potential dangers."

Paul Howard Douglas, professor of economics, University of Chicago, reacts to the anti-union promise in the following language, which I read because it is so pertinent to this discussion:

"To grant the injunction which is sought would permit employers to put a legal ring around their plants to prevent their being unionized. To grant such further protection of the law to the ability of the strong to force terms upon the weak, which the latter would not consent to were he on approximately equal terms with the other party, is to bring the boasted equality of the law into disrepute and is to inflict a heavy and unwarranted blow at the institutions which the comparatively weak have built up to protect themselves."

Our own Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ethelbert Stewart, gives expression to a view that is commonly held when he says:

"In fact, I think the law should make criminal these one-sided so-called labor contracts."

Especially persuasive is the report of the United States Coal Commission on Labor Relations in Bituminous Coal Mining, which made a special investigation of the effects of the use of the anti-union contract in coal mines:

"We recommend that such destructive labor policies as the use of spies, the use of deputy sheriffs as paid company guards, house leases which prevent free access, and individual contracts which are not free-will contracts be abolished."

Of peculiar interest is the finding of the United States Coal Commission on Civil Liberties in the Coal Field:

"Many operators—[operators, mind you]—however, do not use the "yellow dog" contract, believing that it is immoral."

It was this sort of an agreement that was presented to Judge Parker in the Red Jacket case.

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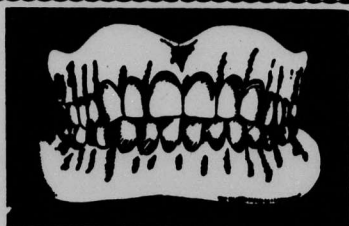
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of June 6th.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Roe H. Baker.

Minutes—The minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed: From U. S. Senator Shortridge with reference to H. R. Bill No. 3402, providing for an increase in pay for Post Office Laborers. From Garment Workers Union No. 131 requesting a further demand for their label when buying mechanical clothing. From American Federation of Labor, unemployment report. From the Board of Supervisors, invitation to attend a meeting of the Judiciary Committee and Public Utilities Committee, June 10th. From Teamsters' Union No. 286, Modesto, thanking Council for its assistance and requesting that we keep up the good work. From Supervisor Thomas A. Maloney, Bureau of Census, thanking the Council and affiliated unions for their support and co-operation during the taking of the census. From Congressman Richard Welsh, with reference to the construction of 12 ships for the Pacific Coast. From the Union Pacific System, relative to the status of the System in regard to organized labor. From Molders' Union No. 164, in regard to its picnic which will be held Sunday, June 15th, at California Park.

Referred to Executive Committee: From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, requesting Council to assist them in their efforts to have Arthur Holl, of the Holl Shoe Company, operate their store in accordance with their agreement.

Resolutions—Were introduced by Edward D. Vandeleur, delegate from Carmen's Union, requesting the Council to disapprove any attempt by any self appointed group to rewrite the Charter, which is the organic law of the City and County of San Francisco, and does hereby declare its belief that in the event it should become necessary to revise and rewrite completely the Charter, that this should be accomplished through the democratic procedure prescribed by the State Constitution, to-wit: through the election by the people of a Board of Freeholders. Moved that the resolutions be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; motion carried.

Resolutions were introduced by William H. Kleinhammer, delegate from the Patternmakers, requesting the Council to indorse a movement seeking the support of every well meaning citizen, the press, radio, and all organizations interested in civic welfare, to establish a "National Employment Week, to the end that confidence shall be re-established. Further, that we petition the President of the United States of America to proclaim the FIRST WEEK OF MARCH of each year as "National Employment Week." Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the wage scale and agreement of Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 be indorsed, subject to the approval of its International Union. In the matter of instructions to the committee to devise ways and means of making boycotts effective, the committee submitted a lengthy report, reciting the difficulties experienced from present system or lack of system in giving publicity to boycotts. For their effectiveness boycotts depend absolutely upon the active co-operation and support of each member of organized labor, whose duty it is to observe each boycott and refuse to do business with or patronize any concern whose name has been placed upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Council. Unless this information is brought home to every member, or as many thousands as is physically possible, any boycott levied must prove ineffective and impossible of being brought

to a speedy settlement in behalf of the union for whose benefit it was levied.

There is therefore an absolute need for new methods of bringing the information home to the membership of organized labor, as it is an undeniable fact that it is the lack of individual information as to what concerns are fair and unfair that contributes to the failure of so many boycotts to effect their purpose. To overcome the difficulty means must be found to bring the information to the attention of as many union members as possible. This can only be done by addressing a communication to each member personally, and to as many members as possible. To that end, committee therefore recommends that each affiliated union be requested to file with the Secretary of the Labor Council the name and home address of the members, and that the list so compiled and kept by the Secretary of the Council be used only for the purpose of assisting affiliated unions in the prosecution of boycotts levied by the Council. The said recommendation was discussed at length. An amendment was made to the effect that in all instances the whole list or any part thereof be used only upon authorization of the Council in regular session. After exhaustive debate, the amendment was voted down, by reason of the apparent responsibility of the amendment permitting the use of the list for other purposes than the one of promoting boycotts, and the committee's recommendation was then adopted.

In the matter of communication requesting the Council's co-operation in securing an appropriation from the Supervisors in aid of the program of the Pacific Opera Company, to be presented this fall, committee recommended concurrence, and the officers instructed to use their good offices in promoting said enterprise which is of general civic benefit. Report as a whole concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Ornamental Plasterers report business slack; called attention to an advertisement appearing in a trade magazine calling for bids for terra cotta for construction of the War Memorial; fabrication of said material is unfair. Musicians report Yosemite Valley and Harbin Springs are employing non-union music. Teamsters No. 85 donated \$100 per month to men on strike in Modesto. Electrical Workers No. 6 reported that the National Electric Light Association employ union electricians but they also employ non-union carpenters. Auto Mechanics request us to ask for union card when having repairs made. Water Workers report the Civil Service Commission will hold an examination for promotional positions. Tunnel Workers report men are being discriminated against on Hetch Hetchy job.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved, that the Council withdraw special committee from further participation in Charter revision committee; motion carried.

Moved, that the officers of the Council be instructed to assist in preventing the use of terra cotta in the construction of the War Memorial; motion carried.

The Chair appointed the following Labor Day Committee to act jointly with a similar committee appointed by the Building Trades Council, to wit:

Labor Day Committee of 1930.

Delegates at Large—Roe H. Baker, John A. O'Connell, Michael Casey, Andrew Furuseth, Paul Scharrenberg, Walter Macarthur, Will J. French, John P. McLaughlin, Wm. P. Hagerty, Thomas A. Maloney, George S. Hollis, John A. Kelly, James W. Mullen, James J. McTiernan, Wm. P. McCabe, Russel I. Wisler, Daniel P. Haggerty, Frank McGovern, J. E. Dillon, Theodore Johnson, Emil G. Buehrer, Andrew J. Gallagher, Henry Heidelberg, Wm. P. Stanton, Wm. T. Bonsor,

Ella Wunderlich, Anna Brown, Mabel Sutton, Sarah S. Hagan, Gussie Newbert.

Alaska Fishermen, P. E. Olsen; Asphalt Workers, John O'Connor; Auto Mechanics, Pierre

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Receipts—\$655.00. Expenses—\$298.00.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Senators didn't like dial telephones in the Capitol and Senate office building and ordered them taken out. Senator Glass and others said the dial telephones increase unemployment, which very likely is true. The same charge was made in the House. Congress has not shown any great interest in unemployment caused by machines. Now that

Senators and Representatives don't care to operate the dial phones, they indict them on the ground that they throw wage earners out of work. This is true of other new machines and processes, yet Congress has displayed no great excitement over the matter. Only when machines touch them personally, do they make the welkin ring with denunciations of machine-created unemployment. It seems to make a difference whose ox is gored, as was said some thousands of years ago.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

By D. F. Tattenham,

Joint Legislative Committee, Master and Journey-men Barbers of California.

Organized labor throughout all of California should get behind California's barbers in their effort to place a Sunday closing law for their craft on the statute books of the State. To ask for a six-day week is little enough in these days when many trades are looking forward to a five-day week.

Some barbers, however, are compelled through force of circumstances to stand behind their chairs on Sunday—a day when nearly all other workers are home with their families. Local agreements have not proved practical, due to the tendency of some employers to break such agreements.

Only by a State law will California's barbers be assured of a day off each week for rest or recreation. With this fact in mind, a joint legislative committee was formed by the California Federation of Journeymen Barbers and the California Master Chirotonors' Association. Initiative petitions are now being circulated in San Francisco and elsewhere over the State to place a measure before the voters at the November election.

More than 92,000 registered voters must stamp their approval on the initiative measure to place the Sunday closing law for barbers on the ballot. And since the barbers have undertaken the work of securing the necessary signatures, every member of organized labor should assist in every way possible.

Newspaper co-operation has not been lacking since the campaign was launched. However, the petitions have not been filled as rapidly as expected, and the names must be forthcoming before the measure is qualified for the ballot.

California's first barber legislation—the Sanitation and Hygiene Law—has proved a huge success. Not only have many unsightly shops been cleaned up, but the standards of the craft have been elevated to the equal of any in the United States. And California's barbers have every reason to believe that the Sunday closing law will meet with the approval of a majority of voters—but that's another story. The initiative measure must first be qualified.

The proposed measure for the relief of the barbers is NOT a blue law. In order to make the measure conform with legal precedents, it was necessary to label or title the measure "Sunday Closing Law." However, the barbers took care to exempt every form of amusement, every work necessary for public welfare—in other words, exempt virtually everything but the barber shop.

Purely humanitarian in character, the proposed barber legislation requires the assistance of every member of organized labor in the State of California. If you haven't already signed one of the petitions, drop into the next barber shop and put your name on the initiative measure. By doing so, you will be aiding a fellow craftsman to secure something the majority of other trades have had for years—a six-day week.

But do not delay—sign the initiative petition now!

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

August Loeber, 67 years of age and a pensioner member of No. 21, passed away on June 7th at Villa Sanitarium, Colma. Mr. Loeber, a native of California, had been ill for some time, and death was due to complication of heart ailments. Funeral services were held from the chapel of Gantner, Felder & Kenney. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

An item appearing in the "Twenty-five Years Ago Today" column of the Chronicle on June 10th carried the names of the graduating class of the Y. M. C. A. Evening Law School. Among the graduates was our own James M. Griffin. (And he is still a young fellow!)

Mrs. Alice Hawkes-Bernett of the Examiner chapel is vacationing at Calistoga.

From the Los Angeles Citizen it is learned that the Santa Monica Outlook has discontinued its Sunday morning issue.

The formal hearings in the arbitration proceedings were concluded late this week, and a short adjournment was taken in order to prepare for the arguments. In all probability the arguments will be held early next week and the matter will be in the hands of the board for decision.

Announcement was recently made that the Lee Syndicate, with headquarters in Davenport, Iowa, had acquired the Lincoln (Neb.) Star. Other papers in the Lee Syndicate are the Davenport Times, Davenport Democrat, Ottumwa Courier, Muscatine Journal, Mason City Globe-Gazette, Kewanee Star-Courier, Madison State Journal, Lacrosse Tribune and Hannibal Courier-Post. Thus do newspaper chains continue to grow.

Paul Curry has been elected president of the Danville (Ill.) Typographical Union; Martin Pierce, vice-president; Thomas K. Heath, secretary-treasurer. * * * E. L. Pickler has been elected president of the Norfolk-Portsmouth (Va.) Typographical Union. * * * John A. McGrath has been elected president of Peoria (Ill.) Typographical Union No. 29, succeeding James A. Filmore of the Peoria Star. * * * James P. McCaffrey, employed in the composing room of the Albany (N. Y.) Times-Union, was elected president of the Albany Typographical Union No. 4 recently. * * * Utica (N. Y.) Local 62, International Typographical Union, has elected John W. Gerstner president. * * * Boston (Mass.) Typographical Union No. 13 re-elected Leo F. Greene to his third term of office as president at the annual meeting last week. * * * Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80 last week re-elected John T. Dormis as president. * * * Edgar A. Perkins, Sr., of the composing room of the Indianapolis Star, and E. Curtis White, pressroom superintendent, are nominees for State Senator and State Representative, respectively, in the Indiana general election.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

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MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

The June meeting of No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, June 15th.

Unofficial reports from 645 unions give Charles P. Howard 33,226; Fred Barker, 12,992; R. G. Soderstrom, 10,050; Woodruff Randolph, 33,575; John J. Buckley, 20,289. Thirty-four mailer unions give Howard 1237; Barker, 1023; Soderstrom, 251. These same unions in 1928 gave Howard 563; Lynch, 2013. Eight mailer unions (unofficial) give McArdle 1187; Smith, 174.

The bill of cross-complaint filed by Martin, Giacola, Bielke, Lepp, et al., it has been announced by their attorneys, will come before the court for a hearing some time between June 20th and 30th.

In the "run off" of the tie vote (56-56) between Lester Jack (incumbent) and Charles B. Hamner, business agent of the Allied Printing Trades Council, for president of Los Angeles Mailers' Union No. 9, Lester Jack received 52 and Chas. B. Hamner 66 votes. Hamner's defeat of Jack for president gives the Los Angeles Mailers' Union a set of Progressive officers. As the newly-elected officials are strongly opposed to No. 9 remaining a member of the M. T. D. U., we feel safe in hazarding the prediction that No. 9 will be the next mailers' local to sever relationship with the M. T. D. U. With the election of what may be termed Rebel-Progressives to local offices, the logical course for No. 9 to follow would be secession from the trade union. Who can tell but what the McArdle "landslide" and the "snowing under" of the Charles N. Smith ticket may lead to other locals withdrawing from the M. T. D. U.? For it should be apparent to those who suffered defeat, as well as others, that McArdle's defeat of Smith is a clean case of the Tammany Tiger swallowing the M. T. D. U. Heretofore, much complaint has been made that under the presidency of Charles N. Smith, the New York local dominated the affairs of the M. T. D. U., so that now with McArdle's election as president New York will be the whole thing so far as the M. T. D. U. is concerned. The small locals will doubtless "get their orders" from New York, namely, follow the program from New York or suffer a flattening out by the McArdle steam-roller.

While in Kansas City shortly before election, McArdle, in replying to queries concerning the cases in court and what he intended doing concerning them in the event of his being elected president of the M. T. D. U., "enlightened" his hearers as follows: "I am going to sit down with the executive council of the I. T. U. and settle this typo-mailer fight." But how, that's the question? What policy will he pursue and what sort of a plan has he in mind looking to effecting a settlement of the controversy with the I. T. U.? Like all other M. T. D. U. statesmen, McArdle's reply to questions of policy left his hearers guessing. In our opinion, McArdle, et al., are really making a desperate effort to save the M. T. D. U. by the filing of the ancillary bill of complaint, hoping the court will render a decision in their favor. In the event that the court renders a decision in favor of the M. T. D. U. in this case, what then will be the policy of McArdle & Co.? Then, again, if the court sees fit to dismiss the ancillary bill of complaint, what will be the next desperate move of McArdle and other M. T. D. U. statesmen in their attempt to do everything for the mailers excepting "getting off their backs" by saddling on them a useless organization like the M. T. D. U. and the upkeep of a lot of political job-holding officials?

The mailer vote for I. T. U. officials in the May, 1930, election is an event that should cause the members of the M. T. D. U. to do a little thinking over.

WOMEN WORKERS.

High Spots in the Monthly News Letter of the U. S. Women's Bureau.

What Men and Women Earn—And Where.

In Massachusetts—In 856 factories the average weekly earnings of 32,038 women, \$16.17, were considerably less than the corresponding average for 84,808 men, \$28.52, according to the February survey made by the Massachusetts State Department of Labor and Industries. The lowest average wage for women was \$12.79, found in the paper-box industry; the lowest for men, \$19.94, reported for cotton mills. To newspaper printing and publishing goes the credit for showing the highest average both for women and men, \$28.47 and 44.72, respectively.

What Girls Live On—And How.

In New York—Stay away from New York unless you can be sure of a steady job paying at least \$24 or \$25 a week is the advice to girls who plan to go to that city given by Mrs. Angelina Frink, chairman of the Room Registries Section of the Welfare Council of New York. The weekly budget published by Mrs. Frink and based on study of the modes of living of thousands of girls is as follows: Rent, \$8 in Manhattan, \$7 in Brooklyn; food, \$10.50; clothing, on the basis of \$200 a year, \$3.85; only \$1.40 for recreation, savings, church, charity, medicine, doctor and dentist bills, vacation funds, dry cleaning, and all the other miscellany of a girl's life. Presumably a girl earning not more than \$25 a week must do her own laundry—and she usually does.

In Cincinnati—The ways and means of living of 100 Cincinnati girls, representative of the women workers better situated from the viewpoint of wages, were studied by the Consumers' League of that city. The majority of the girls were in their twenties, more than half were living at home and more than a quarter in organized residences for girls. The median of a week's earnings for the group was \$16.50—half earning more and half less than this amount. The following are the medians of the weekly expenditures reported: \$13.08 for 29 girls earning \$10 and under \$15; \$16.88 for 50 girls earning \$15 and under \$20, and \$21.32 for 21 girls earning \$20 and under \$25.

Part-Time Jobs for Married Women.

Married women responsible for the care of home and family but in need of breadwinning activities are furnished with part-time jobs through the efforts of a special office in the Bordeaux Trades Chamber (France). Applications for employment are much more numerous than are the positions available. All part-time jobs of a few hours a day are reserved for married women, especially those with children. Clerical work and light factory duties are the chief types of employment offered. The aim of the office is the gradual abolition of paid work for mothers.

INJUNCTION CREATES SERFS.

The New York Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that organized workers can not refuse to install non-union organs.

The court reasons thusly: An organ can not be sold if the purchaser fears it will not be installed by skilled men. Refusal to install the organ is, therefore, a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce and can be enjoined.

The decision accords with the United States Supreme Court's rule (Bedford and Duplex cases) that a refusal to handle non-union stone and printing presses interferes with interstate commerce, and trade unionists can be forced by the injunction to work against their will.

These decisions shock persons who have old-fashioned ideas that the Federal Constitution, outlawing compulsory labor, is in effect.

The injunction judge rules otherwise. He sits as a court of conscience, to protect profits. He is

not interested in human rights, as is a court of law. Freedom for man—his right to work for any reason satisfactory to himself—is ignored by the new system that exalts property and profits, regardless of human liberty and Constitutional guarantees.

To say that workers refuse employment for the purpose of conspiring against interstate commerce is rampant legalism. Such interference is incidental to a lawful act by free men who would improve, or maintain, their living conditions.

Workers alone are denied such liberty when it lessens profits. If a plaintiff asked that other citizens be denied such liberty, he would be laughed out of court. He would be told he has no relief when he is injured in a clash of equal rights.

The labor injunction is an enslaving process that has been silently developed to the point where compulsory labor is applied in the United States. The Constitution (Art. 13, Sec. 1) declares:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

This amendment has no double meaning. It should not be twisted by silky theorizing or by juristic reasoning that is intended to force workers to labor against their will.

These decisions fasten wage earners to commerce as securely as serfs were held to the land during the Middle Ages.

If men care for their precious national inheritance, for their country's fundamental principles, they should raise their voice against these court orders that turn citizens into serfs.

BE STRONG.

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift.
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's gift.
Be strong!

Say not the days are evil—who's to blame?
And fold the hands and acquiesce—O shame!
Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.
Be strong!

It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes; the day how long.
Faint not, fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.
—Maltbie Davenport Babcock.



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... Ours is a model Union
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Over 30 Years Tailoring Now.
Everything Made in Our Own
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GRUNDYISM MARCHES ON.

Senator Grundy has been overwhelmingly defeated in the Pennsylvania primaries by Secretary of Labor Davis, but the spirit of Grundyism marches on. Grundy, the individual, is driven into private life, but it will take more than one skirmish to defeat the things he typifies. Grundyism and anti-unionism are identical. Child labor, low wages, long hours and opposition to collective bargaining is another name for Grundyism. This citadel of injustice can not be overthrown by defeating one of its leading defenders. The foundation of this stronghold must be demolished. This can be accomplished if the workers act with the same grim purpose and determination as when they marched to the polls at the recent Pennsylvania primaries. Let no worker fool himself that the defeat of an individual will check the army of wrong. Such individual is quickly replaced by one who is less frank in his defense of injustice. The system continues.

AN INSPIRATION.

June 9, 1930.

Dear James Mullen:

Last week you ran the following in the Clarion wit column:

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue sea—
Keep rolling on for all of me.
On you I cannot waste a glance
While bathing beauties round me prance.
—Florida Times-Union.

This week the following is running through my head:

Pass on, thou gaudy goods displayed,
Perhaps sweatshop or prison made;
For you no money—not one cent—
Sans union label, will be spent.

C. D. M.,

Typographical Union No. 21.

GIANTS ABANDON MERGER.

By Joseph A. Wise.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Plans for a merger of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. have been abandoned, it is announced. Instead there will be "a friendly spirit of co-operation between the managements of the two companies," it is said.

Fear of interference by the Federal Trade Commission were the two giant mail order houses to be merged caused abandonment of that plan to put the two concerns on their feet, it is said. There seems to be a fear, too, that the Federal Trade Commission may become inquisitive if the "friendly spirit of co-operation" becomes too friendly.

Net profits of Montgomery Ward & Co. were \$4,269,900 less in 1929 than they were in 1928. The reduction is ascribed to cut-throat competition with Sears, Roebuck & Co. in the matter of prepayment of freight and postage. The latter firm is silent as to its losses last year.

Both Get Unfavorable Publicity.

Both of these firms have received much unfavorable publicity during the last 14 months because they placed their huge printing contracts with the unfair R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company. It was also brought to light that they had placed large contracts for prison-made products.

Neither firm has admitted for publication that their unfair attitude toward organized labor has seriously affected the sales of their hundreds of branch stores scattered all over the continent. However, General Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., made a significant admission

in a private conversation with a New York banker, the Chicago bureau of International Labor News Service is reliably informed.

General Wood, our informant said, told the New York banker that he was "very unhappy" over the situation created by the letting of the \$30,000,000 printing contract to R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company. The general stated, we are told, that Sears, Roebuck & Co. needed all the friends it could acquire, but that the numerous stories sent from the Chicago Bureau of International Labor News Service to the labor press of the country were having a very bad effect upon the firm's old and prospective customers. He wished that he were out of the bad mess, the general is alleged to have said.

Easy to Believe Statement.

Aside from the fact that the person who related the foregoing story is of the very highest standing and is in a position to obtain much information, it is easy to believe that General Wood made such a statement. He was quartermaster general of the United States Army during the World War. Being a regular army man, he knew little about organized labor until he became connected with Julius Rosenwald, the boss of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

General Wood's real education along trade union lines started when Julius Rosenwald, alleged philanthropist decided that Sears, Roebuck & Co. should embark upon the treacherous sea of non-unionism. Being a high-class gentleman and imbued with regular army ideals, it is only natural that General Wood's finer sensibilities should revolt against the un-American policies laid down for his guidance by Rosenwald, who has an ambition to become the czar of the mail order and chain store business of this country.

Billy Brown was dreaming of baseball. He wasn't a bit interested in elephants, which was the subject of the lesson to which he ought to have been listening. The teacher saw this and pounced on him.

"Billy, where are elephants found?" she demanded sternly.

Billy was staggered for a moment, but rose gallantly to the occasion.

"P-please, mam," he stammered, "elephants are so big that they're hardly ever lost!"

Mary, aged five, describes a cat and dog fight: "The pussy humped her back as high as she could, and made her tail as big as she could, and then she blew her nose right in his face."



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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1930

When the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to refer to the Attorney General labor's anti-injunction bill, it resorted to the practices of tin-horn ward politicians. The step was purely and solely calculated to furnish an excuse to the members for not voting on the merits of the bill at this time. It was a trick to necessitate delay. The Attorney General, the committee majority believed, would ponder and cogitate until the present Congress adjourns and then the issue would be out of this fall's campaign. The Attorney General seems to be doing his part nobly, but the issue will not be out of this campaign. President Green has made it clear that the American Federation of Labor is going down the line to talk to the constituents of Senators who voted to sidetrack the injunction bill via the office of the Attorney General. The Senators deserve a rebuke for referring the bill to the Attorney General and they deserve a rebuke for dodging a vote by trickery—a double-barrelled rebuke. There are no words too strong for expression of labor's disgust and of labor's determination to vote its convictions this fall as never before.

Conflicting information comes out of Austria, disturbing to the rest of the world to a degree greater than is generally realized. Austria, with provincial control of armed forces, has two armed bands, aside from the forces of the nation. One is the pro-fascist Heimwehren; the other the Schutzbund, called by some a socialist force, by others a republican force. Chancellor Schober is reported from one source to have taken steps to disband the powerful Heimwehren. He has introduced a bill to transfer control over arms from provincial to federal authorities. On the strength of that report liberal newspapers are praising Schober. But Schober has just been to Italy for a talk with Mussolini. Anti-Fascist Italians see no good in that and the Friends of Italian Freedom in London charge that what Schober got in Italy was an agreement to strengthen the Heimwehren in Austria. This they charge on the strength of a report from their Rome correspondent. Americans conversant with the operations of the Fascists in the United States will wish bad luck to any agreement between Mussolini and any chancellor who goes to Rome hunting Fascist support for a private army. Out of such a pact the world could again be set ablaze.

SNEAKERS SCHEMING

Seldom has the United States seen such an assortment of forces apparently allied in a political venture as have been bound up in the fight to prevent the passage of legislation limiting the competition of cheap imported labor with the American toiler. The international bankers and large corporations are keeping in the background, but they have been more than successful in their efforts to have the American farmers seem to be the backbone of the opposition to further immigration restriction. The farmers are shouting as loudly as possible that to deprive them of Mexican, Filipino and other Asiatic labor will mean complete ruin for them, and it may be that some of these dupes really believe that their interests lie in that direction, but there can be no denying the fact that the big business concerns of the country started the whole thing and are responsible for its continuance. They know, however, that should any great number of the members of Congress become acquainted with the situation as it actually exists, there would be slight chance of the scheme succeeding, so they take great pains to stay out of sight and have the humble farmer carry on the battle in the open.

In the State of California attempts have been made to induce the Native Sons of the Golden West and the American Legion to withdraw the Joint Immigration Committee, which is composed of the State Federation of Labor, the Native Sons and the Legion, but these organizations are well aware of the facts of the situation and cannot be hoodwinked by the crafty work of the greedmongers who care nothing for the welfare of the country and its people so long as they are able to garner the profits. James K. Fisk, state adjutant of the American Legion and chairman of the Joint Immigration Committee, has set forth the American Legion's stand in the following statement just issued from the headquarters in this city:

"It should be remembered that during consideration of this legislation in 1924, and after enactment of the Immigration Restriction Act, Japanese leaders declared that quota alone would not satisfy Japan and that she would ultimately expect the same treatment for her nationals as accorded to Europeans, including the right of citizenship. What Japanese most resent in present conditions, as indicated by frequent statements in the vernacular press, is that the United States, while refusing admission to them on the ground of ineligibility to citizenship, permits practically unrestricted immigration of Mexican Indian peons and Filipinos, both ineligible to our citizenship and certainly not superior to Japanese, mentally, morally or physically.

"The attitude of the State organizations represented by the California Joint Committee, the American Legion, State Federation of Labor and Native Sons of the Golden West, has been consistently opposed to quota for any of the races ineligible to citizenship, the reason being that such quota would destroy the natural and consistent barrier erected in the 1924 act against entrance of the unassimilable colored races. If the present plan is unjust, the responsibility lies with the Naturalization Law and not with the Immigration Act, since by making Japanese eligible for citizenship they would be admitted as immigrants automatically under the present Immigration Act.

The national organizations of the American Legion, American Federation of Labor and National Grange, which appeared before Congress in 1924 with the California State organizations named, to urge exclusion of all aliens ineligible to citizenship, have since consistently opposed any attempt to change the law in the regard referred to.

"Until the present policy is changed by those national and State organizations, the California Joint Immigration Committee will act in accordance with the established policy."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

What luck for the bootleggers! They're to have bigger and better jails and more of them. That's the law of the land, and the law of the land, as everybody knows, means what it says. If it didn't, would there be any bootleggers? But, be that as it may, Congress has passed, and the President has signed, a law turning prohibition enforcement over to the Department of Justice, taking it away from the Treasury Department and providing for the aforesaid bigger and more plentiful jails. Somebody must think there are going to be more criminals created by the new brand of enforcement.

Bigger and better jails is a great thing for civilization. Yes, that's one way to make the world better. Create conditions that create law violation and then sock 'em plenty—fill the jails and then get more jails. Some foolish persons might think that the logic of it would be that in due time most folks would be inside. But there must be something wrong with that idea. Uncle Andy Mellon and Doc McBride couldn't lead us into anything like that. But what is it leading to? Former Vice-President Marshall once said what the country needed was a good 5-cent cigar. He was wrong. We learn now what it needs is a good big flock of jails. Give us jails enough and any problem will be solved. Yes, so it seems, to some folks.

On a downtown Chicago street the other day a famous concert violinist played beautiful music to see what would happen. There had been a wager as to whether more folks would listen to good music than gather to hear the poor blind fellows who play for their bread. Soon the big musician, playing in disguise, had a crowd. He got a collection of something over five dollars. In the crowd he saw a great impressario, listening to his favorite selection, then emptying his pockets into the tin cup. And plain folks, enthralled. This performance didn't necessarily prove anything at all, but perhaps it indicated something. It showed that the human race can dig up a bit of romantic, quixotic doings now and then. And it's a safe bet that the famous violinist got more thrill out of his half hour on a loop corner than out of his whole winter of stage performances.

President Hoover is a great engineer. His friends say that, in extenuation of everything. They add that he doesn't understand politics. Just what that excuses is not yet clear. The presidency is a definite kind of a job and a man cannot be counted a success because of any over-plus of qualities that don't suit the job, unless he has also qualities that do fit the job. It is plain that some of his advisors are worried. They need to be. And, perhaps if they were better advisers they would have less to worry about. Anyway, a record is being made and someone will have to stand the gaff for its failures as well as take the plaudits for its occasional winnings.

"Why didn't you put my luggage in here, as I told you?" thundered an irate passenger to the grizzled porter, as the train moved out of the little Scotch railway station.

"Eh, mon," returned the other patronizingly, "yer luggage is no sic a fule as yerself. It was marked Edinburgh and is on its way there. Ye're in the wrang train."

WIT AT RANDOM

Schmul—Which would you rather have, a million or twelve daughters?

Levy—Twelve daughters.

Schmul—Why?

Levy—If I had a million, I'd want to have two, three, ten, a hundred millions more. But if I had twelve daughters, that would be enough!—Musket, Vienna.

"So you have just got another parrot, Mr. Jones?"

"Yes, my wife had one, so I thought I would get one."

"Do they talk?"

"My wife's says: 'You have dropped some ash on the carpet,' and mine says: 'The bacon is burnt again.'"

John and Inez had been married only a short time when John was required to take a fifty-mile business trip without his wife.

Starting in the morning, he swore he would return for the 7 o'clock dinner. But 7 o'clock found him absent. The hours went by and still no husband.

When 10 o'clock came the frantic bride sent this telegram to a friend of his in each of five towns through which he would pass:

"John is missing. Much worried. Have you seen anything of him?"

John reached home at midnight, having had engine trouble on the way, and soon the answers began to arrive. Each telegram read:

"John is all right. He is spending the night with me."—Forbes Magazine.

Mary had a bathing suit

She carried in her purse.

And every time she wore the thing

It shrunk up worse and worse.

—Perry (Fla.) Herald.

If Mary was the one we knew,

Oh, we shall ne'er forget 'er,

Each time she wore her bathing suit

It shrunk up better'n better.

—Houston Post-Dispatch.

Thus, you see, they disagree—

Their views are quite contrary.

Tho both admit from this time on

We'll all see more of Mary.

—Buffalo Evening News.

Sad news of Mary has been flashed—

Our eyes with tears are blinking;

Her bathing suit has shrunk so much

That Mary now is shrinking.

We've heard of Mary's case before;

Some would call it a fable.

The way to get the best of goods:

Demand the union label.

Quality First
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY
Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—Does organized labor favor the election of federal judges, as opposed to their appointment by the President?

A.—Yes. The American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of federal judges by vote of the people.

Q.—Have any American unions jurisdiction over more than two countries?

A.—Yes. The International Association of Machinists, for example, has jurisdiction over the United States and its possessions, Canada and Mexico.

THE WORKERS' QUESTION.

Shall we let the robot starve us,

To be making millionaires?

Or shall all men and their families,

Of life's earnings, have their share

Of the pay their work is earning,

And more leisure time to spare

For the pleasure life is giving

To the bosses who don't care.

How they rob the poor, hard workers

Of the pleasures of this life;

And will make their lives e'er seeming

Just sad lives of toil and strife?

So the bosses have their millions,

What do they care for the poor

Whose sad lives are filled with sorrows

That are so hard to endure?

So the robots make their millions,

That is all that they care for.

They are only ever greedy

To be getting more and more

Of the luxuries for living

In the greatest, grandest style;

And, at workers' trials and sorrows

They contentedly will smile.

Thinking they have got them beaten,

And can pay them what they like;

And have lots of wealth to fight them

If they venture on a strike.

They can make the robots serve them,

What care they if families die

Just because they can't be earning

Enough needed food to buy?

—Martha Shepard Lippincott.

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Labor

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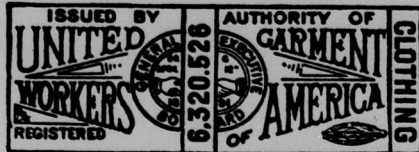


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A city visitor, from one of the wind-swept
states, gazed intently at the spiral fire escape that
wound its way down the rear of a thirty-story
building.

"Gosh," he exclaimed. "That must have been a
dangled long ladder before the cyclone hit it."—
Aggrievator.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE. Synopsis of Meeting Held June 4th.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, June 4th, in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called by Vice-President C. H. Parker at 8:05 p. m., and on roll call the following were absent: A. V. Williams, excused; Sid France.

Minutes—The minutes of the meeting held May 21st were approved as read.

Communications—From Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes, read and filed. From Union Label Trades Department stating it was well pleased at the result of the month of April Label, Card and Button Drive, filed. From Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers' Union No. 386 of Modesto, Calif., stating that their members were on strike against the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and that the following brands of butter have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize List": Modesto, Challenge, M. P. A., and Valley Maid; also the following brands of condensed milk: M. P. A., Modesto and Banner, and all other products of the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association. Remember these brands. Letter filed. From the Molders' Union No. 164 stating they will hold their annual picnic June 15th at California Park, Marin County. Three union-made stoves will be among the prizes, the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark; remember these brands they are locally union-made; filed. Bulletin from the Workers' Education Bureau of America; filed.

Bills—Read and referred to the trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report—The Secretary gave a progressive report of his activities since the last meeting. Same approved.

Reports of Unions—Hatters report they appreciate the article in Organized Labor of May 31st, also the good work done by Delegate Willis for the Beacon Hat Factory, a union firm; always look for their union label. Pacific Hat Co. is unfair to them. Bookbinders are sending five delegates to their International convention at Toronto; some shops are busy. Bill Posters say work is fair. Sign Painters claim business is picking up in the commercial shops. Garment Workers No. 131 report work very slow; ask you when buying a shirt to look for their union label. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 state they are beginning to send their members to summer resort work. Millmen's Union state that the Eureka Mills use the union stamp. Pile Drivers report it is quiet. Cigarmakers say it is not as good as it should be, but claim the non-union factories are just as bad. Look for their blue union label when you buy cigars. Claim that the Pacific Coast Waiters' Association, Geneva Club and the Waiters and Cooks' headquarters sell non-union cigars. Molders' Union announces their annual picnic for Sunday, June 15th, at California Park, Marin County. Remember local stoves are union made. Stereotypers' state it is fair. Steamfitters report it is quiet; will hold their picnic July 19th at Fairfax Park. Grocery

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Consumer
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2414 San Bruno Avenue



Clerks ask you not to patronize the Safeway Stores, MacMarr, Piggly Wiggly, Public Food Stores, and the Purity Stores; demand to see their union button. Ladies' Auxiliary report their members doing good work in the stores they trade at, specially on Modesto and Challenge butter. Teamsters' No. 85 thank all those that are co-operating with them against the unfair attitude of the Milk Producers' Association of Central California.

New Business—Motion made and carried to address a letter to the various culinary organizations named above protesting against selling non-union cigars.

Good and Welfare—President R. H. Baker of the Labor Council addressed the meeting in behalf of the union label, card and button movement and expressed himself well pleased with the good work the League is doing. The League thanked him.

Brother Willis was commended for the good work he did in behalf of the Hatters' Union.

At adjournment the motion pictures, "The Conductor," and "In the Heart of Egypt" were shown; also the new Union Label Film. All enjoyed these educational and instructive pictures. Anyone is welcome to come to see them.

Receipts—\$67.52. **Bills paid**—\$263.65.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m. Will meet again Wednesday, June 18th, at 8 p. m.

"This is Clean-up, Paint-up, Fix-up Time"—Employ Union mechanics when you do.

Faternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secy.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trade Union Promotional League held their meeting June 4th, in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp Streets.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. W. G. Desepte, at 8:30 p. m.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes—Of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—Read and contents noted.

Unfinished Business—None.

New Business—It was moved and carried that the Auxiliary give a gate prize to the Bi-County Plumbers, Steam and Sprinkler Fitters' picnic to be held at Fairfax Park, July 26th.

Good of the Auxiliary—Good reports of members visiting the various shoe stores; others visiting the clothing stores.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Secy.

LESSENS DISTRESS.

"What would be our unemployment situation today if Congress, six years ago, had not passed the immigration quota act?" asked Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington.

"Congress should suspend unnecessary immigration from any and all countries, with the possible exception of very near relatives and those now exempt from quota restriction," said Mr. Johnson. "Why should we be admitting workers from foreign lands to work in this country in times of serious unemployment?"

"Last week the House Committee on Immigration reported the Harris bill, proposing to apply to Mexico the same quota restrictions now applied to every European country. The Senate passed the Harris bill by an overwhelming vote. I feel sure that the further restriction of immigration from Europe, as well as from the countries of this hemisphere, would pass the House by an even greater vote if allowed to come up for consideration."

Congressman Johnson appealed to his hearers to telegraph Congressman Snell, chairman of the House Rules Committee; Congressman Tilson, majority floor leader, and Speaker Longworth to allow a vote on the Harris bill before adjournment of Congress.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Embassy Theatre.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Drednaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 9 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1050 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alhambra.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537. Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Morahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William D. Johnson of the pile drivers, August Loeber of the printers.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, having secured the endorsement of their new wage scale and working agreement by the Labor Council, is now carrying on negotiations with the producers and distributors in this city looking to the establishment of the slight changes proposed. It is not anticipated there will be any difficulty encountered.

Delegate Kleinhammer of the Patternmakers' Union, at the last meeting of the Labor Council, introduced resolutions requesting President Hoover to proclaim an unemployment week during which every individual should employ labor to clean up or do some other kind of work. It is his belief that such a plan would give employment to hundreds of thousands each year and thereby put more money in circulation and stimulate industry generally.

The first meeting of the Joint Labor Day Committee will be held in the Labor Temple Saturday evening, June 14th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and discussing plans for the celebration this year.

Members of Molders' Union No. 164 of San Francisco will have Lawrence O'Keefe of Cincinnati, of the Molders' International, as their guest next Sunday at their fifty-eighth annual picnic at California Park, near San Rafael. A baseball game between members of the Molders' and Boilermakers' Unions, to be umpired by John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, will be a feature of the outing.

A German engineer announces he has invented a typewriter which can write up to 1000 words a minute. The machine is said to attain high speeds by permitting whole words to be printed with one pressure of the finger. The inventor made a study of ordinary business letters and found that 50 per cent of the words used in such letters were the same hundred repeated over and over again. Accordingly, he worked on the idea of a machine which would print both words and letters. He found 164 keys were necessary to embody ordinary terms and to provide letters for forming other words.

Reports from 25 nations to the Department of Commerce show that trade depression is worldwide, virtually without exception trade commissioners in Asia, Europe, Latin America and elsewhere reporting a prevailing dullness of business.

The real tragedy of unemployment lies in its devastating effect upon the morale of the individual rather than in the penury and privation resulting from it, Whiting Williams, author, lecturer and consultant on industrial and labor problems, said recently in speaking in New York City.

Blaming living conditions, the Baumes law and harsh punishments for prison rebellions, James B. Cox, secretary of the National Society of Penal

Information, recently predicted a series of amazing prison riots throughout the country this summer.

Concluding its triennial convention, held in Los Angeles, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers re-elected President E. J. Manion and all the officers.

Addressing the Council of Household Occupations in Philadelphia, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of Governor Roosevelt of New York, declared she believed in trade unions and advised the organization of unions of household employees.

The United States Department of Labor reports that a decree is said to have been recently signed in Venezuela under which additional credits of 1,200,000 bolivars (approximately \$230,880) have been granted to the Ministry of the Interior for the construction of public works for the relief of the growing unemployment situation.

PICKED BY UNIONIST.

Edward S. Younger of Chicago, union postal clerk, sergeant in the American forces in France, and the man who selected America's Unknown Soldier, was swept from obscurity to national prominence when he went to Washington on Memorial Day and decorated the Unknown Tomb.

He was beset on every hand by invitations, parades and banquets. He was visited by Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer, and other officers of the National Federation of Postal Clerks, of which he is a member.

ELECT HAGGERTY AS HEAD.

The board of governors of the National Allied Printing Trades Council elected John B. Haggerty president of the council, to succeed George H. Berry, resigned. Mr. Haggerty is president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Winfield T. Keegan, president of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, was elected vice-president, and Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, was chosen secretary-treasurer.

UPSETS PRESIDENT'S VETO.

President Hoover was given one of the hardest defeats in legislative history when Congress upset his veto of a bill that would liberalize pensions for Spanish-American War veterans. The vote against the veto is believed to be the largest on record.

This was the President's first veto defeat, and action by the House, which is supposed to be administration control, is significant.

The vote in the Senate was 61 to 18 and in the House, 298 to 14. The President's reference to the need for "pauperism" before this pension could be applied was resented in both branches.

"We give millions for ship subsidies, yet when we come to the men who have bared their breasts to enemy bullets we say to them they must prove

themselves pauper," declared Senator Norris.

In a tart statement following the veto upset the President denied the "pauper" charge. He said he favored a "workable" pension.

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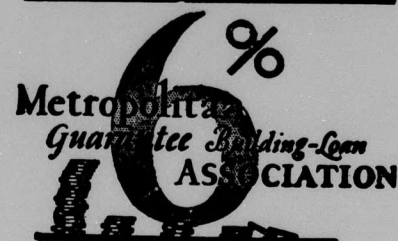


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